



D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838.

No. 26 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRUNNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

It not paid before the end of 6 mos 3 00

6 within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-

ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-

fice.

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For the Kentucky Gazette.

MOUNTAIN, June 16, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—I have acquired some notoriety of late, and I feel it a duty to myself, and to others, to let them know who I am, and the ruling motive of my conduct. I am the Cracker. I cracked the mountain wave of the "billow deep." I left to crack rock, and with rock, verses. There is certainly something very ridiculous in the idea of a rock-cracker turning poet—it might as naturally have been expected to see a wagon transformed into a steam boat, or an awakening of a morning, to find Kentucky on the other side of the Rocky mountains. Yet, so it is, and who would have thought, in times gone by, and even within a few months ago, that the thing was possible. Yes—I have perpetrated the crime of poetry. I am afflicted with the poetical crack-mania, and I shall never leave me. We are the children of circumstance—regular, brilliant, poet would say, of fate (he is wrong). I have fancied to myself the idea, that if the celebrated McAdams had lived in Greece in the days of Homer, and had divulged his excellent system of road-making, it may have been probable that the Prince of Poets, might have been seen cracking on his pipe instead of singing, the songs through towns and villages, to obtain a livelihood, as is stated to have been the case.

The muse is, I am ashamed to say it, a libertine—she is common property. We have seen her votaries from all the grades in society. Warriors and legislators, lords and commoners, ploughmen and shepherds, and all the children of circumstance—regular, brilliant, poet would say, of fate (he is wrong). I have fancied to myself the idea, that if the celebrated McAdams had lived in Greece in the days of Homer, and had divulged his excellent system of road-making, it may have been probable that the Prince of Poets, might have been seen cracking on his pipe instead of singing, the songs through towns and villages, to obtain a livelihood, as is stated to have been the case.

Every living being in Mount Sterling is familiar with, and applauds me. Even the quadrupeds know me—the canine race in particular, as I pass in the street, pay me a chorus of applause—the cat, seated in the porch window, gives me a staccato of approbation—my acquaintance is courted by all, for the intrinsic virtue of my verses. I write innumerable charades, rebuses, acrostics, and billet-doux—the men are sometimes rather importunate, when I am busy, I can do them off—but the Ladies, the Lord bless them! they cannot be refused, I am their humble servant at all times, and on all occasions, they find me zealous in their service—there is scarcely a young Lady in Montgomery county that does not bear in her bosom, a sealed packet of lines of my composition—an auilet—a certain charm to secure the affections of her lover. My success in this line of business is so great, that I sometimes form the design of going to my "private house," I trust not more effectively than before, yet with a better grace than in my late inattention—instead of being interested underneath my pile, I prefer being embalmated on its summit.

Most respectfully yours,  
CRACKER.

## THE LILLIES OF THE VALE.

"Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not, they spin not, and yet I say unto you—Solomon in all his glory, was not like one of these."

EVANGELISTS.

Bethold those Virgins smiling  
On yon sweet verdant plain,  
Not spinning they, nor toiling,  
The bread of life to gain.

There's a glorious station,  
They know not care and toil;  
The pride of earth's creation,  
The lilies of the vale.

The monarch fond in story,  
High on his golden throne  
Wrapt in his earthly glory,  
For man's instruction shown;

Vain—vain his pomp and splendor,  
Their thought did him avail;  
More glorious in true grandeur,  
The lilies of the vale.

Hail Woman! noblest—dearest—  
All hail! a scraggling,  
The blindest—the fairest  
Of Heaven created things.

Yet—happier in their duties,  
They know not care and ail,  
Nor toil, nor spin these beauties,  
The lilies of the vale.

THE CRACKER.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD:—If you deem the following essay, from a young and inexperienced correspondent, worth it, you are at liberty to insert it, if not, lay it aside with your waste paper.

NOTHING.—WHAT IS NOTHING?

There is perhaps nothing in the present day so little understood, as the familiar word "Nothing," and though regarded by a large portion of the community, as trifling and unimportant, yet I hope, before I close this short essay, to prove satisfactorily, that it is not understood, and not rightly appreciated.

First, of the antiquity of nothing, there is perhaps nothing more false than the old proverb "Nothing can come out of Nothing"—for in fact, from nothing proceeds every thing. This truth, though objected to by the larger mass of the community, receives the acknowledgment of the wisest philosophers of the present day—the only point of difference between them; being whether something made all things out of nothing, or nothing out of something. Indeed, the wits, both ancient and modern, seem to have arranged themselves on each side of the question; as their genius tended to the spiritual or material substance. Those of the spiritual species have inclined to the former, while those of the material have embraced the latter.

And whether nothing was the materies only, it is plain, in either case it will have a right to claim to itself the origination of all things. And further, the great antiquity of nothing, is apparent from its being visible, in the accounts we have of the beginning of every nation, and is demonstrable from the first pages of all general histories.

Indeed, the study of this little word, is sufficiently important to engage the attention, and fill up the whole life of the antiquary. It always begins at the bottom of his inquiry, and is commonly at last, discovered by him with infinite labor and pains.

Secondly, of the nature of nothing, another falsehood presents itself, which is worthy of detection, that "no person can have an idea of Nothing." But even those who confidently deny us this idea, either grossly deceive themselves, or would impose a downright cheat on the world—for, so far from having none, I believe there are but few who have not some idea of it, though they may mistake them perhaps for those of something. For instance, are there any, who have no idea of immaterial matter, or unsubstantial substance? If there are, the absurdity of affirming it to be something, would so shock them, that they would immediately reply, it was nothing.

To those who are willing to say, we have no definite idea of nothing, I shall show what nothing is—then disclose the various kinds of nothing, and lastly, prove its real dignity, and that it is the end of every thing.

It being extremely hard to define nothing, in positive terms, I shall choose the negative side of the question. Nothing then, is not something. But here I must object to a third error concerning it, that it is no place, or no where, an indirect way of depriving it of its existence, whereas it has full possession of the greatest and noblest place on this earth, viz:—the human brain. But this mistake has been ably and amply refuted, by distinguished men, who have spent their whole lives in the contemplation and pursuits of nothing, and have at last ably concluded—that there is nothing in this world.

Again, as nothing is not something, so every thing which is not something is nothing—and wherever something is not, there nothing is—a very large allowance in its favor, as all well skilled in human affairs must admit.

Although we cannot have an adequate knowledge of the essence of nothing, let us imitate the experimental philosopher in the examination of some of its properties or accidents. And here we see the infinite advantage nothing has over something—for while something is confined to one or two senses at most, nothing is the object of them all. That nothing is frequently the object of the five senses admits no doubt—that it may be heard is ably proven in the Argive mentioned by Horace:

—Erit laqueus ignobilis Argis,  
Qui se crederet finibus acquirere Prætoris,  
In vacuo laqueus Plausque Theatro.

That nothing may be tasted and smelled is not only known to persons of delicate palates and nostrils—for how often do we hear that such a thing tastes and smells of nothing.

Feeling, if any sense, seems more particularly the object of nothing, must possess a large share—say, I have heard it positively asserted by several persons, that they can feel nothing but a cudgel! Nothing is as well the object of the passions as the senses.—Thus there are

many who love nothing—many who fear nothing—and some ignoramus who hate nothing.

Again—Nothing is as often the object of our understanding, as of our senses; for some acknowledge that knowledge, with the adjective human prefixed, is only another word for nothing—and one of the wisest men in the world declared that he knew—NOTHING.

Without exaggeration, this may be allowed, that it is at least possible for man to know—NOTHING.

Now, for the dignity of the subject on which I am treating—I am to show that nothing is the end as well as beginning of all things. That every thing is resolvable into first principles, will be readily acknowledged by all philosophers—as therefore we have sufficiently proved that the world came from nothing—it follows, that it will, likewise, end in the same. But as I am writing to a nation of Christians, I have no need to be prolix on this head; since every one of my readers, by his faith, acknowledges that the world is to have an end, i. e. to come to nothing. And as nothing is the end of the world—so is it of every thing else in the world.

Ambition, the most powerful, heroic and Godlike of all passions will end in—NOTHING.

What did Alexander, Caesar, and all the rest of heroes who have plundered and massacred so many millions, obtain by all their care, labor, pain, fatigue and danger? Could they speak for themselves, they would loudly reiterate the sound of—NOTHING.

J. H. C. B.

Vice-President's Mansion, June 12, 1838.

"Tippo Sultan" in the West Indies.

MR. CURTIS, who went out to St. Domingo with this extraordinary elephant, has returned to this city. He relates some interesting incidents connected with the elephant "Tippo Sultan"—which took place soon after their arrival at Port au Prince. This animal was imported into this country eighteen years since, and is believed to be the largest ever exhibited in the United States. He is about ten feet high, and weighs over 12,000 pounds. His tusks are four feet long. Since he was brought to this country he has travelled more than seventy-five thousand miles. His usual gait is about three miles per hour; but he can travel ten with ease, and has been known to walk sixty miles in 24 hours. While exhibited in the Zoological Institute, in the Bowers and other places, he evinced a remarkable docile and affectionate disposition. His erratic character seems to have developed itself for the first time in December last, while at Port au Prince, which does not appear to be in accordance with the memorable example of fidelity and attachment which he exhibited towards his keeper, whose life he saved under circumstances of eminent peril. In December 1836, he was exhibited in the menagerie located in the Bowers, on the site where the building of the Institute now stands. A tiger and tigress broke through the flooring of the cage, and breaking into the apartment, sprung upon a beautiful lama, which with the elephant and a few small animals were permitted to go loose. It was soon killed, and devoured in a short time. The roaring and noise of the other animals was terrific—all their native wildness seemed to have returned. The keeper hearing the noise, and supposing that they were impatient for food, went into the room, where the first object that met his view was the tiger preying upon the lama. He seized a stick to drive them into their cage; at this time the tiger left his victim, and was in the act of springing upon the keeper when he was arrested by the lion, near whose den he was crouching, and who held him fast in his claws. In the mean time our hero, Tippo Sultan hurried to his friend the keeper, wound his trunk round his waist and lifted him in the air, out of the reach of harm, and kept him there safely until assistance came and the brutes were secured.

But to return to the incidents that exhibit Tippo in a less favorable light. In December last, soon after his arrival at Port au Prince, he became quite wild and unmanageable, attempted several times to strike the keeper, and while the caravan was journeying to another part of the island, he fell upon a horse that was following on in the train, run his tusks through him and destroyed the poor animal on the spot. The keeper was knocked down, in attempting to rescue the horse, and would probably have shared the same fate, had not Curtis rode up and fired a ball through his trunk, which made the elephant fall back. The keeper took to his heels, and the elephant reared up and prepared to attack Curtis, but he succeeded in getting out of his way. At this time the eyes of the elephant seemed to project out of his head and amid the darkness of the night, to emit wild unearthly gleams of light, resembling balls of fire. He then rushed into the woods with great fury; tearing up every thing that came in his way,

stripping himself of his saddles, and the canvass covering. After the party had succeeded in getting him back into the road, he set out and chased one of the men, mounted on a fleet horse for four or five miles, the men behind following, in order not to lose sight, and if possible to seize him. Towards morning he broke into a plantation, and commenced the work of destruction. The planter, an old black man, heard the noise of the elephant, and supposing that cattle were making havoc with his crops, took his musket and went out for the purpose of driving them out. The first glimpse of old Tippo, never having seen so high a creature before, frightened him half out of his senses, and made him drop his gun and scamper for his domicile, with the elephant at his heels. He really thought Old Nick or his Satanic Majesty had made his appearance. During the day he made repeated attacks on his keeper and the company. He then took to the mountains, and was pursued in a circuitous route in his ascent about three miles, the party constantly firing upon him, till he at length came to a ledge of rocks, and was so cornered that he must either turn back and receive the fire of his pursuers, or tumble down an almost perpendicular precipice.

He, however, chose the latter alternative, and descended more than a mile, tearing trees and rocks, and every thing which impeded his progress. He ran into a small river at the bottom of the mountain, where he remained more than an hour, throwing water over his body.—Until then, he had been unmanageable, but his wrath was somewhat subdued by the cooling influence of the water. His keeper still fearing to approach, directed Tippo to lay down, which he did. He then went up to him and succeeded in hobbling him by fastening a chain about his legs. He continued wild and unmanageable for several days after this, but by spearing and severe discipline, he gradually yielded to the will of his keeper, and at length became so tame and docile that he would obey any of the party. Heretofore he never submitted to yield obedience to but one master.—Tippo Sultan is still on the Island of St. Domingo.—N. Y. Express.

From the Boston Statesman.

A LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN LELAND.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this morning, extracts from a letter written within a few days by the Rev. Mr. LELAND, of Cheshire, to the editor of this paper. Through a life of four score years, Mr. L. has been as upright and conscientious in his political conduct, as in his character as a teacher of divine truth. In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters, and after the election of the sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, for presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation the famous "Cheshire Cheese." This evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—with them resides the pure spirit of democracy—they are the watchers of the sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are detaining our readers too long from the wisdom of experience which flows below:

## BANK AND PEOPLE.

"Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers, and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters), fifty thousand dealers on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the state legislatures, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents (who want government to pay their debts) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these form a mighty host; flanked on one wing with anti-masons, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear guard of conservators, and many scouting parties beside.

"Is it possible for the democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the battle in array?"

Democracy is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Causes, conventions, and even the necessary polls of elections, call them from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they choose to be in their occupations. A descrip-

tion of this class, forms no great splendor on paper—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor,) to admire! Their motto is "Equal Rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the declaration of independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the Bank triumph over the People, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain the pre eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities in human nature; and as money is the mean to obtain them, the love of it breaks over all bounds of restraint and becomes the root of all evil. For the last thirty years the pulpit has been ringing, and the presses trumpeting with more than usual sound, "Money, more Money!" and no prospect appears for the previous question to be taken.—"Christian colleges must be erected and endowed; young men must acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent to the heathen, who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the money—every cent may save a soul, Money! more money! much more money must be collected by all devisable means of flattery and holy threatening, or the blood of heathen souls will fall on covetous Christians." Here two questions arise. First—Has the Almighty appointed money to supply the lack of miracles? Second—If money was all to be sunk or lost all its value, would not a great part of what is called religion die of the quick consumption?

The old aphorism, "like people, like priests," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temple of religious fame, the people will catch the disease and cry banks, more banks; great banks, durable banks, that we may get money to speculate with, and gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money," has been constantly sounding for eighty years in my hearing, with but small variation, and (excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hand labor and all productions of the earth, flocks and herds, taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and government are united in marriage.—Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights, while others are shouting "O Bank, live forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him!"

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce, in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantage, is desirable; but to have a circulating currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor) is rather injurious to society at large; but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen, there has been (from the administration of Lord North, down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of man.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrats plead that natural right anteceded all institutions—that opposition to tyrants was obedience to God—Liberty or death! were their countersign. In 1787, the aristocrats labored to establish a government above the control of the people. The democrats sought for a government that recognised the sovereignty of the people—the rights of man, under equitable law—a government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to bind the administration into a monarchical channel; and by construction, made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present

century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together?" These good words and fair speeches deceived the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarkation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotch-potch. During this apathy of twelve years, the aristocrats gained great strength, until the hero of New-Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the bank of the United States, and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the government, and towards other banks, that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was, "If we can save half our interest and gain our Independence, we shall be satisfied." But now the whigs of the new school say, "Give us money—give us the offices—give us the government and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we will cast all the blocks in the way that is in our power, to stop the wheels of government."

The love of money is common with all political parties; and if a majority of the people of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the general government, will pay the debts of insolvents—aid speculative enterprise—foster manufactures and raise the prices of hand labor and the productions of the earth, the administration of the government will fall into other hands. It is possible, however, that people will realise that it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic value of money that makes it profitable. The rage for useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the bank; notwithstanding the present excitement. The nine hundred iron chariots of Sisera were discomfited before the patriotism of Barak.

From the declaration of independence unto the present time, my unmitigated desire has been that the United States might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without haughtiness. And now, at the close of a very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in Union, and severally in their sovereignty, may, by good customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the fatal gulph of LEGISLATIVE USURPATION OVER THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

JOHN LELAND.

Henry Atkinson, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President, Governor; and William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the new Territory of Iowa.

OUR VIRGIN QUEEN. All the rumors which have been put forth in reference to the probability of the Queen's marriage, may now be regarded as valueless. We have received the following information from the most authentic sources: Her Majesty gave an audience to the Master of the Mint last week, that he might submit to her royal inspection and consideration the new coinage, which it had been proposed should be issued. Among other pieces, he showed her Majesty a gold one, and expatiated upon its beautiful design and execution. "What do you call it?" asked the Queen. "A double Sovereign, please your Majesty," was the reply. "While I live," exclaimed the Queen, "this country shall have no Sovereign but one that is single?" Lord Melbourne soon afterwards entered, when the Queen repeated her observation, adding, with a winning smile for the Premier—"I have no idea of two heads."

—Going and billing  
Like Mary and William on a shilling.  
How long her Majesty's resolution will last we cannot, of course, undertake to say.—London paper.

VERY GOOD. The Editor of the Cincinnati News says, that the Editor of the Boston Times "has been married a long time, and has more children than you could shake a stick at;" to which the Times Editor retorts, by saying, "We should like to see the man that dare to shake a stick at one of our children."

THE FARMERS. It does one's heart good to see a merry round-faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich, and yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social and obliging. There are a thousand traits which light upon his noble character. He is hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark upon you, and sweat it out of you with a double compound interest, as some I have known will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—it is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in a low underhanded cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society its best support—is the firm pillar that supports the edifice of Government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey black—gentleman, laugh at him if you will—but believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

"I come straight from London," said a cracked little lady in answer to a question put to her, "Did you," said a wag, "then, you must have been confoundedly warped by the way."



# Kentucky Gazette.



[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the naval service, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and of seamen, one million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For provisions, six hundred thousand dollars; for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, one million two hundred thousand dollars;

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, twenty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, seventy-four thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard, Brooklyn, New-York, sixty-one thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, thirty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and pursers when attached to vessels and stations where no house is provided; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for printing and stationery of every description; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and for the repair of steam engines; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for piloting and towing ships of war; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil; for repairs of magazines or powder houses; for preparing mounds for ships to be built, and for other purposes whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not heretofore enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and sixty-two thousand and nineteen dollars;

For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving on shore, servants and washer-women, forty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars;

For fuel, fifteen thousand eight hundred and four dollars;

For keeping the present barracks in repair until new ones can be erected, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York, ten thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars;

For contingent expenses of mail corps, freight, forage, toll, wharfage, and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry, compensation to judge advocates, house rent where there are no quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, emblems and medals on different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed sacks, axes, spades, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents;

For military stores, pay of armurers, keeping arms in repair, drums, files, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars;

For erecting and furnishing a new hospital building, and for a dwelling for an assistant surgeon, for the repairs of the present building, and for all expenses upon their dependencies near Pensacola, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars;

For erecting a sea-wall to protect the shore, for enclosing the hospital grounds, for completing the basement of south wing, and for all other expenses upon the dependencies of the hospital near Norfolk, nine thousand dollars;

For graduating and enclosing the grounds about the naval asylum near Philadelphia, and for all other expenses upon the building and its dependencies, two thousand six hundred dollars;

For extending the hospital building near Brooklyn, New-York, for enclosing the grounds, and for all other expenses upon its dependencies, sixty thousand dollars;

For completing the present hospital building near Boston, and for all expenses upon its dependencies, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairing the enclosure, and for the sea-wall of the magazine upon Ellis's Island, in the harbor of New-York, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For repairing the magazine, filling house, wharf, and rail-way, at Norfolk, Virginia, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For building a wall round the magazine at Pensacola, three thousand dollars;

For fixtures, furniture and other incidental expenses at the naval asylum at Philadelphia, being a balance carried to the surplus fund on

the thirty-first December last, twelve hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That of the amount heretofore appropriated, under the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," and remaining unexpended, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to be paid one half in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the other half in the year eighteen hundred and forty, for the purpose of completing contracts now existing, or which may be hereafter made, according to the provisions of the said act of the second of March eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, May 31st, 1838.  
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT to repeal certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, May 31st, 1838.

From Cleveland Advertiser—Extra.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, June 18.

Steamboat George Washington Burnt.

The new steamboat Geo. Washington, Capt. Brown, built at Ashtabula, while on her first regular trip on our Lake, was burnt to a wreck at about two o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th inst. a few miles off Dunkirk.

The number of passengers on board, appears from all accounts, to have been about a hundred, a portion of whom were saved. The number lost, is variously estimated at from thirty to sixty. So much terror and confusion prevailed on board at the time, that those who escaped hardly knew what transpired. The fire was first discovered under the boilers; at that time they were about seven miles from shore. The boat was immediately headed towards land, but before they got far the wheel ropes were burnt off, and the vessel left an unmanageable wreck. An attempt was made to lower the yawl attached to the stern, but the terrified passengers crowded it to overflowing, and some one more crazed than the rest, in an evil moment cut the fastenings and precipitated the boat, and the terror-struck beings who weighed it down, into the Lake, most of whom exchanged a death by fire, for one less dreadful perhaps, by water. The Captain gallantly followed them, righted the boat, bailed it out with his hat, picked up those who had not already disappeared, with whom and all his little yawl could sustain, he left for the shore, then distant about three miles, charging those whose fate it was to remain on board the burning vessel to resist the raging element if possible, until his return.

They did so, and on his return he felt himself unable to take but a small portion of the eager aspirants for life. It was apparent to all who witnessed the ravages of the destroyer, that before the Capt. could return again, those who he should leave, would be launched upon a longer and unknown voyage. Then came the struggle to decide who should be the favored few, to whom safety and life were to be given. How that decision was made, we leave for those whose minds can picture such a scene, to imagine, those who witnessed, cannot describe it. One lady of a generous and noble spirit, voluntarily declined in favor of some other person, retired to the cabin and offered up her life upon the altar of pure and disinterested benevolence. Others were encouraged to stay, because the Captain had not a heart to deny them, with the hope that he might again return in season to save them.

After he left this time, the confusion on board, if possible, increased. Many despairing all thought of escape, gave themselves up to a watery grave. Others took with them into the water pieces of timber, with the hope of buoying themselves up until they might be taken up. One distracted father, unconscious, we presume of his acts, hurled two helpless children into the Lake, then rushed into the flames and was consumed, while the wife and mother with a woman's presence of mind, let herself down from the boat with a plank, and now survives to relate the sad tale.

The North America had been in company with the Washington during the day, but the latter landed at Erie and the former continued on directly to Buffalo, and was within six miles of that port, when the man at the wheel gave the word that the Washington, then many miles astern, was on fire. The captain put his boat about and made all possible haste to the rescue. He arrived while the last timbers above the water's edge were burning, and their faint light revealed only the engine and iron works—the skeleton of what was but a few moments before, a floating palace, and gave a ghastly hue to the visages that peered here and there above the water. They then commenced the work of gathering up those who had been able to sustain themselves by means of plank or otherwise. Among these they found a woman who had managed by some means to keep herself up, though she clung to naught save her two children whom she held with a mother's grasp, long after the pulse of one had ceased to beat.

The North American continued her work of humanity for several hours, until she had gathered up all the living and

dead that could be found. The hulk was towed up near shore and sunk in eight feet water.

The Washington seems to be a fatal name. The new boat by that name was wrecked a few years since near Buffalo, while on her second trip. We understand that the surviving passengers attach no blame to the Captain. Of the pecuniary loss we know nothing, but shall be able to give more particulars hereafter.

Names of the persons saved from the steam boat George Washington:

Joseph Fisk, Albany; S. O. Holbrook, Danville, N. Y.; R. J. Judd, Parrettsville, Ohio; William Nelson, Summerstown; James Guion; W. D. Hosford, Clayton; Jefferson Co., N. Y.; John Whyler, Norwalk, Ohio; David Gibson, Milledgeville, N. Y.; H. Rice; Elias M. Dibble; Joshua W. Sherburn, M.; Isaac H. Bonnet, Springfield, Ia.; B. G. Merrick; Alex. Noddy, Boone Co., Ill.; Thomas Midgton; Wm. Hazen; A. H. Coleman; A. B. Moore, Pennbrook, N. Y.; D. Bensley, Catharine, N. Y.; Hugh Murphy; Wm. Parker; Jos. South; Chas. B. Hadley, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Sylvester Emmons; Wm. Pope; H. Tourje; Ira Holmes, Leveser, N. Y.; Henry Hart, Clarendon, Mo.; Timothy Edwards, Peru, Ohio; Martin Strait, Marshfield, Mo.; John M. Durlee, or Dargel, Florida; J. N. Patty; Joseph Myers; James Vaughn; John Jay Hall; Ezekiel O. Wiley; Tyler Simpson, Worcester Co., Mass; Simeon Tyler; John Winter; Simeon Nichols, Penfield, N. Y.; Willis Green; Richard Welles; J. Tippe; W. Williams; John Johnson; Major Mearb, Charleston, N. Y.; H. Pongee, Providence; John Shultz, Clinton Co., N. Y.; Israel M. Patty, Cayuga Co. do; George C. Hill, Utica, N. Y.

DREADFUL DISASTER! The steam packet, *Pulaski*, from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, burst her boiler on the 15th, off the coast of North Carolina, about 40 miles from Wilmington, and was totally destroyed. It is stated that shortly after leaving Charleston, she encountered a violent gale of wind, during which, having a great head of steam and an insufficient supply of water in her boilers, the explosion took place. The Baltimore Patriot states that its immediate result was wounds and death to many on board; and in the course of an hour and a half the packet went down, with all on board, except 21, who escaped in boats. Of these, it is said, five were afterwards lost in the surf.

Among the passengers in the *Pulaski*, of whom a list is published in the Charleston Courier, the day she sailed, we regret to perceive the names of General James HAMILTON and Justice Coxson, of South Carolina, the former of whom was on his way to New York, to embark from thence to Europe, for the purpose of disposing of the bonds of the Charleston and Ohio Rail Road Company; and it is highly probable, from the smallness of the number saved, that both these distinguished gentlemen are among the unfortunate victims of this dreadful accident.

We subjoin the list of passengers on board the unfortunate steamer. [Obs. & Rep.]

PASSENGERS on board the steam packet *Pulaski*, as published in the Charleston Courier of Friday the 15th inst. (June):

Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Frazer and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Mackey, child and servant, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman, Mrs. Lamar, Miss E. Lamar, Mrs. C. La. Roy and child, Miss J. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle and child, Miss Pringle and nurse, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and servant, Mrs. Trappier, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Edgington, Miss Clarke, Mrs. B. P. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Oriole, Mrs. Williamson, Gen. J. Hamilton, Maj. Heath, Col. Hudson, Col. Dunham, Lt. Mansfield, U. S. A., Rev. E. Crofts, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Ash, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Wilkins, Rev. Mr. Marzuy, Major Twigg, Mrs. Rochester, Judge Canby, Mr. Messrs, J. Goddard, J. Nathans, J. H. Elliott, T. A. Clark, J. Asken, McAllister S. B. Parkman, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, V. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchison, R. Brower, S. Livermore, B. W. Fostick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Cooper, H. B. Nichols, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, W. Stewart, A. Hamilton, S. Miller, W. C. N. Smith, R. W. Foster, R. W. Foster, J. A. Burns, H. N. Carter, King, Travers, E. F. Pringle, Rutledge, H. S. Ball, Longworth, F. M. Ren, T. C. Rowand, W. Edges, R. Seabrook, J. Seabrook, S. Keith, G. W. Coy, P. W. Whaley, O. Greozie, N. Smith, B. F. Smith, Davis, R. D. Walker, E. W. Louis, A. Aubard, J. Aze, Bennett, Giffon, Merritt, R. L. Greenwood, Evans, Freeman, Master Murray, and Master Parkman.

\* James P. Heath, Esq. of Baltimore.

From the Albany Argus of Friday.

The following is a copy of a "proclamation" recently issued by the leader of the gang that destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. It was obtained for Gov. Marcy; and, if the facts may be relied on, is important, as showing that the attack, although made in the American waters, was concocted in, & proceeded from British dominions.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"I, William Johnson, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada, as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that captured and destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects; the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition. My headquarters was an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the islands, do, and which do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the island, I wished to be positive, and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference to the decision of the Commissioners under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, 19th of June, 1822. I know the number of the islands, and by that decision it was British territory. I yet hold pos-

session of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary line of the United States, in what was her Majesty's dominions until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or property of the citizens of the United States.

"Signed this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON."

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

FURTHER TEXAN ITEMS.

In taking a second glance at the late Texan papers, we have noted down a few additional items, which may probably be interesting to emigrants, and also to the generality of our readers.

G. W. Hockley has been appointed by the President Secretary of War, vice B. E. Bee, resigned; and A. T. Burnley and S. M. Williams have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate the five million loan.

In looking over the Galveston shipping list for the four days ending on the 28th ult., we notice six arrivals and six clearances, to and from New Orleans, New York, Wilmington, N. C., Mobile, Attakapas, and Arkansas bay.

In the late Congress which adjourned on the 24th ult., we perceive that the gallant young officer Col. Seguin, Senator from San Antonio, made his speeches, which are said to have been short and pointed, in the Castilian tongue. He is the only member, in either House, that requires an interpreter. He is a noble-hearted man, and is one of the few in the Bexar neighborhood that adhered to the patriot cause in its darkest hour.

When he took his seat in the Senate, one of his official acts was the introduction of a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of his company, who fell at the storming of the Alamo.

A party of twenty-five Comanches were at Houston, visiting the President. The Telegraph describes them as "diminutive, squalid, half-naked, poverty-stricken savages, armed with bows and arrows, mounted on wretched horses and mules"—not answering at all the descriptions hitherto given of those "American Tartars" who have struck such terror to the hearts of the Mexicans.

A wagon road has been laid out and is about to be opened, reaching from Houston to San Antonio de Bexar, crossing the Brazos at Richmond, and passing through Tazana and Victoria. By this route, which is the most pleasant that could be fixed upon, travellers will avoid the necessity of camping out, as houses can be reached every night.

The internal commerce of the Republic, carried on by means of steamboats, is becoming quite considerable. The enterprise on foot for the Brazos country we have already mentioned. On the Trinity we see that the steamer Branch, T. Archer, has ascended as high as Liberty, and it is expected she will continue her voyage as far as the Coshatta village.

On Galveston Bay, San Jacinto river, and Buffalo bayou, the Sam Houston and Friend are regularly playing, making the run from Galveston to the capital in nine hours. Whether there are any boats running to the westward of the Brazos we are not informed.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

A WARNING TO LYNNING.—A suit has been lately decided in the Yazoo Circuit, Mississippi, which had its origin during the lynching fever in 1834, and in which the plaintiff, a sufferer from the mob, has obtained a verdict for damages to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars.

According to the account of the case, published in the Manchester Whig, the plaintiff, Justice Sharkey, was a magistrate at the time of the outbreak. He was a large slaveholder, had lived in the country more than thirty years, and possessed an unblemished reputation—and yet, because the justice was not satisfied as to the guilt of an individual brought before him on the charge of being an accomplice in the anticipated insurrection, the mob took into their heads he was also implicated, and that the proper mode of proceeding would be to lynch him also.

This, however, says the Whig, "proved a difficult undertaking. The resolute justice who had acted in accordance with his oath of office, refused to surrender himself to the assailants, and barred his door against them, placing himself in a defensive attitude. The party attacked his house by shooting through the doors and windows, and Mr. S. with his wife and children was exposed to an incessant fire of rifles, the balls passing through the house in various directions. He however had his rifle at hand, and made good his defence, killing one of the party, although badly wounded by a rifle ball in the left arm. It is stated that his bed in which lay a young child, was literally short to pieces, and by a miracle the child escaped unhurt."

Under such circumstances, it is highly gratifying that justice, though rather tardy, has at length been meted out. The attacking party have brought themselves under the necessity of paying such damages as will doubtless make them a little cautious hereafter in executing the mandates of Judge Lynch.

From the Messenger.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A tragedy of a painful and appalling character was recently perpetrated in the western part of Alabama. The particulars, as recorded in the Lakesville Express, are somewhat to the following effect: A young lady of great personal attractions, the daughter of a farmer in

that neighborhood, had formed an acquaintance with a youth of wild and dissolute habits, and her parents, in consequence forbade him their house, and exerted themselves to sever the connection, by providing "Miss Julia Maria" with a steady middle-aged husband. The squire having performed the ceremony, "the happy couple" set off for their home on the borders of the great prairie, and for six months the lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot, and exerted herself to love honor and obey her liege lord. One morning, as the farmer was returning home with his rifle and dogs, he met his former rival, who accounted for his sudden appearance by saying that he had just returned from New Orleans, where he had made a rare speculation in Texan lands, and that it was his intention to emigrate to his new property, so soon as he had completed some family arrangements. The unsuspicious husband invited his friend to pass a day with him, saying that although he should be obliged to go to Lakesville the next day, the other could amuse himself until his return by shooting the prairie hen, or fencing in a patch of corn, which ever he pleased. The other consented, and returned to the house with the hospitable farmer. The next day the young man renewed his intimacy with his former sweetheart, and finally succeeded in exacting a promise that she would the next morning, run away with him. The husband, in the meantime, had gone on a tour to the prairies, in search of game, and was not expected to return for several days. He had his misgivings however; and returned home late at night, he was a horrified witness of his own dishonor. Without attempting to disturb the guilty pair, he fired the house in three different places, the flames creeping through the upper stories and encircling the roof of his once happy home. The wretched woman and her paramour were aroused from their adulterous dreams by the flames, and rushed to the windows to save themselves by leaping out, but below stood the infuriated husband with his rifle, and the moment the casement was opened he fired with unerring aim, and they both fell amid the burning ruins.

From the Globe.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1838.

I am happy in saying Mr. BIDDLE's policy of raising exchange has failed in Philadelphia. He had raised it to 112½ at Philadelphia, but buyers here would not touch it at over 109½ yesterday or today.

Mr. BIDDLE, I understand, openly avows that he will not resume if the Independent Treasury bill passes; but should the measure be got rid of in any way, either by being rejected or laid on the table, he will resume. If the presses that are enlisted in the cause of the Bank are not ashamed of it, then there is no virtue in the community. To think of the whole business interests of the United States being under the control of one irresponsible and unscrupulous man, is provoking beyond example.

Stocks remain about the same as yesterday; if any thing, a trifle better, but not much doing.

Of news, we have none to-day of moment; everything is calm.

A large party of Frenchmen are to dine to-day at Astor House with Prince de Joinville, who arrived last night. The price of tickets is fixed at thirty dollars—great enough, you will say, for the adopted citizens of the United States.

When gentlemen can sit down and drink wine at twelve dollars per bottle, the times must be good.

I understand the letters recently published in the Boston Courier, addressed to Mr. Biddle, were written by a son of John Quincy Adams. It is believed by many to be true.

A State Convention of Democratic Young Men will meet at Herkimer sometime this summer.

No news to-day from Canada. The weather is terribly warm, theatres deserted, and people flocking to the public gardens.

The steamer Correo is advertised to leave Houston on the 1st of July for Velasco, touching at New Washington, Virginia, Galveston and Liverpool. It is a patriotic pleasure excursion, we presume, as a dinner and ball are to be given at Velasco on the 4th of July, to commemorate the independence of the mother country.

An advertisement of the "Houston Theatre" is put forth by Mr. Corri, who says that "it will be the greatest pride of his life to say in after years he has been the founder of the legitimate drama in the glorious republic of Texas."

Sunday schools, "filled with rosy-cheeked children," have been established at San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Washington, Independence, and Houston; and a series of short, well written essays on the subject are appearing in the Telegraph, under the venerable signature of "Raikes." The school at Houston "meets in the capitol every Sunday morning precisely at 9 o'clock."—Pacayune.

From the Practical Farmer.

THE TOMATO.

We give the following extract from Mr. Bennett's Lecture, which he delivered before the students of the Medical College of Lake Erie, Ohio, touching this valuable culinary vegetable. The doctor says:

1st. That it is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent, known by the profession.

2nd. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the east or north to west or south, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup in their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria.

We know but little of the medical properties of the tomato, although we are satisfied that it is one of the most wholesome of vegetables. We are pleased to learn, however, that Prof. Bennett has acknowledged the necessity, in this indirect manner, of procuring a substitute for calomel. If it is a "sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion," as he states, the medical faculty may announce that they have discovered, for the first time, how to cure this most distressing malady. The doctors are just beginning to learn that they have been groping all their life-time in the dark.

The following method of preserving tomatoes was translated from the French by Gen. Dearborn, from the New England Farmer. The boiling required for the preservation of fruits always changes their quality, and sometimes alters their character; and it often happens, when the fruits are acid, as the tomato, that they imbibe, in the copper vessels in which they are stewed to a certain consistence, metallic principles which are injurious to health. This double consideration induces us to publish an excellent method for preserving the tomato, which does not alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of heat.

A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water, to make it strong enough to bear an egg, select perfectly ripe tomatoes, and place them well and without pressing them, in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit, and by this simple process, tomatoes may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking, should be soaked in fresh water for several hours.

REMEMBER THIS.

A youth named Rice, having lately fallen into the basin, City Road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when two surgeons attempted, but after an hour's exertion, were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man from the tap room, waking from his sleep, and hearing that the medical men had failed, staggered into the room and said he could restore the boy; and applying his mouth to that of the youth (at the same time closing the nostrils,) by strong suction as if drawing the breath from the patient, actually renovated him in a few moments, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person this individual had restored in a similar manner.

Yarmouth Register.

A rich man lived in a house between two blacksmiths, and was disturbed by the noise they made. At last they promised to remove on condition that he should give them an excellent dinner, which he readily agreed to do. When the promised feast was ended, he asked them whether they intended to transfer their domicile. "Why," answered one of them, my companion will remove to my house, and I to his."

A NEW AND CHEAP PAINT.

Take of unslacked lime a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of white wash when slacked—mix it with a due quantity of water—add to it two and half pounds of brown sugar, and about three ounces of salt. The exact portion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This, when applied as a paint becomes perfectly hard and glossy. By mixing either ivory black, or lamp black, with the ingredients, a beautiful lead color may be had, or a yellow, by mixing suitable ingredients.—This paint is now almost altogether used at the south for houses, fences, &c.

To make a brilliant Stucco.—White Wash for all buildings inside or out.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one fourth pound whiting, or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

Cin. Chron.

Talleyrand died at Paris, aged 84, on the 17th of May. The Courier Francais says:—"He quitted life with a gallantry that could not have been exceeded by the purest conscience. In death he preserved all the stoicism (impassibility) of his life. He went out of the world like a true courtier, by using flattering words to his King, and like a true diplomatist, by negotiating with the Pope, with whom, as a consecrated bishop, a married priest, and excommunicated catholic, he had many accounts to settle."

The Newport Mercury of Saturday, June 9, announces that that Number completely eighty years since the said paper was first published by James, elder brother of Dr. Benj. Franklin.



# GAZETTE.

## LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838.

**SMALL POX.**—The black man who was attacked with Small Pox, as mentioned in our last, has since died. There is a case in the Lunatic Asylum; but it is not thought that it will terminate fatally. There are reports of the disease having made its appearance in other places in the neighborhood; but we believe without foundation. Should such prove true, the public may rely on our giving them the earliest intelligence in our power. The County Court was convened on Saturday, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease; nevertheless, we again urge upon all who are capable of receiving it, to delay no time in having themselves vaccinated. Our physicians are now fully supplied with vaccine matter, and those who neglect to take advantage of it will have a heavy responsibility.

**SUICIDE.**—Mr. JOHN BARTON, of this city, committed suicide, by blowing out his own brains with a pistol bullet, on Friday last. The Lexington Intelligencer, in noticing this occurrence, does great injustice to our coroner. The Intelligencer article closes thus: "It is to be regretted that the coroner did not deem it expedient, to hold an inquest over the body of the deceased (as should be done in all similar cases), to prevent the circulation of any unfounded rumors, as well as to elicit all the facts and circumstances connected with the event." We are perfectly satisfied, that had the arbiter of the Intelligencer known what the law was, he would never have penned or given circulation to the insinuation, that our worthy coroner, Mr. Bartholomew Blunt, had omitted to discharge his duty faithfully. That similar injustice may not again be done, we refer to the act of assenbly relative to Coroners:

"Sec. 2. Upon request made to a Coroner to come and enquire upon the view of any person slain, drowned or otherwise, by misadventure, or suddenly died, or where any house is broken, he shall forthwith issue his precept to the sheriff or constable." &c. See 1 Dig. 461.

**THE MAYVILLE WING ADVOCATE.**—We have received the two first numbers of this paper, published semi-weekly at Mayville, Ky. and edited by N. L. FINNELL, Esq. formerly of the Observer and Reporter. It is a mammoth sheet, and neatly printed. Its title indicates its political course. The flag of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency is raised, and Nicholas Biddle eulogized.

**THE GREAT WESTERN, AND THE SIRIUS,** have both arrived safely at New-York; the first in 14 days, and the latter in 16. The Great Western brought \$225,000 in specie.

The account of two dreadful steamboat disasters will be found in this paper, with the names of the passengers who were on board the Pulaski, and of those who were saved from the George Washington. The Globe speaks of complaints on account of racing between the unfortunate Pulaski, and a rival boat, the Georgia.

The Message of Mr. Van Buren is of the most pacific character, and a like feeling appears to pervade the British government.

We understand the Lexington Theatre will open some time next week, under the management of Messrs. Scott & Thorne, of the Cincinnati and Vicksburg Theatres. Oppressive as is the heat, some place of rational amusement, was much to be desired.

Our correspondent, "Many Voters," is referred to our uniform notices on similar occasions. We know not the writer, and until we do, his call upon an individual to become a candidate gets no admission into our columns.

"The Louisville Journal, of Saturday last, says:—Our New Orleans correspondent, under date of June 17, writes as follows:—The Presidents of our 16 Banks met last night in regard to the resumption of specie payments. They have unanimously decided not to resume until there is a National Bank established, or the fate of it is known."

Great forbearance has heretofore been extended by our citizens, to these moneyed corporations; but that forbearance may cease to be a virtue, and the banks may be made to know, that they cannot control the nation. As far as we are able to judge by our intercourse with the people, there is a feeling of indignation against the course of Mr. Riddle, which is daily strengthening among the Whigs themselves, that will burst forth ere long, unless there is a radical change in the banking operations of the country. The people will not stand every thing.

**THEATRE.** Messrs. SCOTT & THORNE, Managers of the National Theatre, Cincinnati, will open the Theatre in this city this week, for a short season. The gentlemen who compose the Company, are, we believe, almost entire strangers to our play-going public, yet from what we can learn, comprise the richest fund of talent in the histrionic line we will have had amongst us for some years.

The building has undergone a thorough repair since the departure of Messrs. Ingersoll and Dyke's Company, which will make it more genteel and agreeable to the audience.

If the present Managers select good pieces, which we have no doubt they will, and have them ably filled, they, we feel well assured, they will not have cause to complain of want of encouragement.

We have understood since penning the above, that Messrs. S. & T. give the assurance to the citizens generally, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to restore the Stage to its original respectability in this city, and in the effort to do so, hope their arduous undertaking will not go unrewarded.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st says:—It is understood that James K. Paulding, of New-York, has been nominated by the President to the Senate of the United States, to fill the office of Secretary of the Navy, vice M. Dickinson, resigned.

**Anniversary of St. John, the Baptist.**—The Masonic Fraternity of this City and those of some of the adjacent villages had a very handsome celebration on the 23d instant in Lexington. The procession, we believe numbered about two hundred, was formed at 10 o'clock, a. m., proceeded from Masons' Hall to the First Presbyterian Church, where an impressive and eloquent Address, shewing the objects and aims of that Order, was delivered by the Rev. N. H. HALL. After the Address, the procession re-formed, proceeded to the Lexington Hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared by Col. JOHN KEISER, for, and partaken of by them. The proceedings of the day were conducted with their accustomed order and decorum, leaving a dignified and lasting impression on the minds of the citizens generally.

**From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.**

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—We learn from a letter received to-day from Washington, that the war department has determined upon the employment of an armed steamboat on Lake Erie, and also on Lake Ontario. This is a wise precautionary measure, and will restrain outrages on either side. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

**OUTRAGE.**—We are mortified to say that Major Webb, the British officer commanding opposite Black Rock, while on a visit to our city yesterday afternoon, was insulted and maltreated by a parcel of worthless fellows, who constituted themselves champions of the national honor! The court of general sessions, now sitting, have called a special grand jury, on motion of the district attorney, for the prompt investigation of the outrage.

The Toronto Patriot says, "LORD DURHAM HAS MADE A DEMAND ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR 12,000 MORE TROOPS." This can hardly be true, we think. There are already some 13,000 British troops in the North American Provinces, to say nothing of militia; and if 12,000 more are wanted, it would be well for the American Government to inquire what they are wanted for. It cannot be for the preservation of "order" in Canada. *Journal of Com.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. reports from the Secretary of State, Treasury, and War, and the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen, that the outrages committed on the steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag, within the waters of the United States, and upon the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag, at Rockville in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand of either Government on the other for redress. These acts have been so far treated on each side as criminal offences, committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals implicated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be, made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in course of execution by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our own country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate, and confidently rely upon, the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to these border troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and people, both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1838.

On motion of Mr. BRONSON, the message and accompanying reports were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The Booksellers of Cincinnati have resolved to hold Trade Sales of Books in that city, similar to those held in the East. The first sale will be held on the 27th of August next. *Chillicothe Adv.*

COMMODORE PORTER, our Charge d'Affairs to Constantinople, sailed from Smyrna, for the U. States, on the 11th April. He is accompanied by his son and nephew, Mr. Porter. During the absence of the commodore, Mr. John P. Brown, of the late Samuel Brown of Chillicothe, will direct the affairs of the mission and consulate at Constantinople. *Th.*

MARRIED.—On the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. HERBERT M'CONA-THY, to Miss ELIZABETH PHILLIPS—both of this city.

The Rev. L. GREATHAM, a Regular Baptist, will preach THIS EVENING, (Thursday, June 28, 1838) at early candlelight, at Dr. Cloud's Church, and on Sunday next, at the same place, at 2 o'clock, p. m.



### Fourth of July Celebration.

#### 62d Anniversary OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

**THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY,** would very respectfully request the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, Heads of Departments of State, Brigade Officers, Field and Staff Officers of the 8th, 10th and 42d Regiments, Revolutionary Soldiers, the Lexington Light Infantry, Mechanics' Infantry, Company at Sandersville, and the Public generally, to join in celebrating the BIRTHDAY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. An appropriate Oration for the occasion will be delivered by JOHN C. ROGERS, Esq. By order of the Committee of Arrangements: S. M. C. TROTTER, Capt. B. C. BLINCOE, 1st Lieut. WALDAMAR MENTELLE, 2d do. Lexington, June 21, 1838.—25-tdc.

### Celebration of 4th of July.

#### A Barbecue & Dinner

Will be furnished by Capt. JOHN W. FORBES, at G. R. TROTTER'S WOODS, at 1 o'clock, at 75 cents each. The Military Companies and citizens generally are respectfully requested to attend. Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-tdc.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

#### Attention.

**THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY,** ARE hereby notified and commanded to parade on Wednesday next, 4TH OF JULY, at half past 9 o'clock. Each member will furnish himself with 13 rounds of blank cartridges. Prompt attendance of all members is required. White pantaloons, if the weather is fair. By order of S. M. C. TROTTER, E. W. THORNTON, O. S. Capt. C. F. A. Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-tdc. Obs and Intel. insert till 4th.

### ATTENTION.

#### The Mechanics' Infan-

try. ARE hereby notified to parade on Wednesday next, 4TH OF JULY, at half past 9 o'clock, at their Arsenal on Water street. Each member will prepare himself with 13 rounds of blank cartridge. Prompt attendance is required. By order of JNO. W. FORBES, Capt. B. F. GRAVES, O. S.

### Shell Combs Repaired.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office; Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner. J. S. VANPELT. Lexington, June 25, 1838.—36-td

### WINES, BRANDY, &c.

**125** DOZ BOTTLES MADEIRA—sundry brands. 50 doz. Cognac & Champagne BRANDY. 20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, 20 do. do. HOLLAND GIN. Just received by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Reporter insert. June 28, 1838.—26-3t

### RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST received, a small lot of LONDON DO. SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS, DO. ZANTE CURRANTS. BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Reporter insert. June 27, 1838.—26-3t

### A SWINDLER!!!

I TAKE this method of putting the public on their guard with respect to a man by the name of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, said Taylor borrowed from the subscriber, about the 10th or 15th of May last, a fine blue cloth Cloak, to wear from this city to Richmond, K. which cost the sum of \$75; telling me at the time of borrowing, that he would send it back by return of stage. On arriving, however, at his place of destination, said the Cloak to the party sum of \$15 to a negro man. He is by trade, a tailor. It would be well here to caution the Masonic Fraternity from any imposition such as being as Taylor might make on that honorable body, as I have understood he does now, or at one time did belong to that Order, and there is no knowing what he may not attempt to do. E. G. DELMON. Subjoined is a letter in answer to an order, which I transmitted to Wm. L. Neale, Esq., Editor of the Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle, for the Recovery of said Cloak: "Richmond, Ky. June 7, 1838. "Dear Sir,—Your note requesting me to get from Taylor your Cloak and send it to you, has been received. I am sorry to inform you, that Mr. Taylor has disposed of the Cloak to a negro man for \$15, and has gone himself to the Crab Orchard Races. Respectfully, &c., WM. L. NEALE." Editors of papers will, no doubt, confer a favor on the community at large, by giving the above an insertion in their columns. Lexington, June 25, 1838.—36-3t E. G. D

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

### WINES.

**150** DOZ BOTTLES—various brands. 25 DEMIJONS, do do 5 Q. CASKS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands. Just received from Madeira. BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t Reporter insert.

### REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

**ITS EFFECT!!!** THIS unpopular measure has been repealed! and its cheering effects instantaneously felt throughout the entire community—diffusing joy and hope alike in the bosom of the Merchant, the Mechanic and the laborer. It may be truly hailed as the harbinger of BETTER TIMES, and henceforward our Exchanges will be tranquilized and the heavy tax on all in the shape of Discounts will no longer exist. It also enables us to afford a list of MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES for JULY—equal to any ever heretofore submitted. They are selected as our own *Traffic Scheme*, having in similar ones sold many hundred thousand dollars! and will do it again and again. We ask but for orders early to prevent disappointment, when punctuality can be relied on at the OLD established Stand of S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y. (MIND THE NUMBER, 130-4)

### VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 4 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., July 7, 1838

### CAPITALS.

**\$30,000!!!**

10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 3,140 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 30 of 500 dollars! 20 of 300 dollars! 123 of 200 dollars! &c. Tickets TEN Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

### CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

CLASS NO. 10 for 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. July 11, 1838.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

**\$20,000!!!**

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars! \$1,640 20 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS! 20 prizes of 300 dollars! 20 of 150 dollars! &c. Tickets \$5. A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for only 65 dollars—Shares in proportion.

### 13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!

### VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling. Class No. 4 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 14, 1838.

### SCHEME.

**\$30,000! \$10,000!** 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,500 dollars! &c. 25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 prizes of 500 dollars! 28 of 300 dollars! 200 prizes of 100 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for only \$130—Halves and Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

### 15 Prizes in each 25 Tickets.

### VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Richmond Academy. Class 4 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

**\$30,000! \$10,000!** 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,500 dollars! &c. 25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 prizes of 500 dollars! 28 of 300 dollars! 200 prizes of 100 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for only \$130—Halves and Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

### \$160 REWARD.

ANYBODY from the Subscribers living in this city, on Saturday 16th inst. a Negro Man, named DICK, about 37 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, very likely in appearance, somewhat lame in one of his hips, which one not recollected, quick of speech, when spoken to, commonly calls himself Dick Coleman, and as he can write very well, has, in all probability, written for himself a free pass. It is highly probable said boy will make for New Orleans, as he has a wife living in that city, and he has been heard to say frequently that he was determined to go to N. Orleans. The boy Dick when he ran off, took with him a black Horse, (a riding one) about 12 years of age, blind in one eye, about 14 hands high, shod all round, and some white spots on his shoulders caused by the collar. A reward of \$75 will be given for said boy and horse if taken out of the State, or \$50 for them if in the State, and secured so that we get them, or \$25 for them if taken out of the county, or \$10 if taken in this county; and all reasonable expenses paid, on delivery to us. Lexington, June 17, 1838.—25-3t DR. HART & THOMPSON.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

**\$30,000!!!**

10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,165 dollars! 25 PRIZES OF \$1000! 50 prizes of 500 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 88 of 150 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets TEN Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this *Magnificent Scheme* will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion. (1st drawn number \$12—lowest \$6.)

### VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No. 5, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

### CAPITALS.

**\$30,000!!!**

10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,165 dollars! 25 PRIZES OF \$1000! 50 prizes of 500 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 88 of 150 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets TEN Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this *Magnificent Scheme* will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY LOTTERY

For the Society for the encouragement of Useful Manufactures. Class, No. 2, for 1838. To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. July 25, 1838.

### Splendid Scheme.

**20 Thousand Dollars.**

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 1,536 20 prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS! 20 Prizes of 500 Dollars! 20 of 250, &c. &c. Tickets only \$5. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$75. Shares in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

### DR. HOLLAND

HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER, Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store. Lex. May 17, 1838.—20-14t.

### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

**25 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!**

EXTRA CLASS NO. 13, FOR 1838. To be drawn Wednesday, June 27, 1838.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000 150 Prs. of \$100 1 do 5,000 126 do 50 1 do 3,000 126 do 40 1 do 2,000 126 do 30 1 do 1,858 126 do 20 25 do 1,000 3,654 do 10 20 do 300 23,436 do 5 20 do 200

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 39, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, June 30, 1838.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$25,000 20 Prs. of \$250 1 do 10,000 25 do 200 1 do 5,000 30 do 150 1 do 2,000 180 do 100 1 do 1,750 106 do 75 1 do 1,500 106 do 50 10 do 1,000 3,922 do 20 15 do 500 17,914 do 10

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, June 9, 1838.—23-td

### DR. S. C. TROTTER.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m.

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

### DANCING.

MR. RICHARDSON, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the citizens of Lexington and its neighborhood generally, that he is ready to receive pupils for his second quarter, and requests their immediate attention. His engagements in the neighboring towns during a part of each week, prevent the possibility of his calling on patrons at their houses; and though he is aware that many of his younger pupils require the instruction of another (and perhaps another) quarter, yet he is not disposed to apply too extensively for patronage. He is aware that many of his patrons appreciate the combined advantages of his course of instruction, and trusts and believes, that all unbiased minds will, in time, set a due value on them, as their good effects are developed; but we must not suppose that our children, with all that superiority of intellect which we (from a natural and perhaps hereditary partiality) think they possess, can be taught at this description of school; in a few weeks, while others require (and necessarily too) many years, and too often do not succeed.

### MR. RICHARDSON.

It is his pride and pleasure to teach, to the best of his ability, all young persons confided to his care—to instruct them properly in the exercises of the school, and to inculcate and make impressions which will benefit them in after time, and for which, perhaps, the sincere, prudent and excellent will give him credit, when he is beyond the grave.

### To the Young Gentlemen

WISHING to form Night Classes, he respectfully addresses an appeal to the patronage. With regard to the Waltz Gallopade, Mazurka, &c., he will be shortly prepared with some additional advantages. He expects to receive an instrument (on the melodium principle) with suitable airs, which will enable him to perform those dances with each pupil to appropriate music. There will be a number of COVILLIER PARTIES this quarter, to which male scholars will be admitted on the most liberal terms. Lexington, June 6, 1838.—24-td

### CAUTION.

In purchasing Seguin's Acoustic Drops, observe that every bottle of the genuine is accompanied by a lithographed copy of the following certificate, with Dr. Seguin's fac simile signature: To the citizens of the United States of America and Canada: London, January 6, 1837.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

This is to certify, that I have appointed Mr. Robert D. Hart, of the City of New York, my agent for the sale of Seguin's Acoustic Drops, with the power to appoint agents throughout the United States and Canada. He is also authorized to furnish to the poor gratis, at his discretion, provided the person applying shall produce a certificate from the nearest magistrate, or minister of any church, that the applicant is a person in good character, and too poor to purchase a bottle. Signed, J. SEGUEIN, M. D.

### IN ORDER MORE PERFECTLY TO GUARD AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

Dr. Seguin has prepared a large quantity expressly for America and Canada, with an entirely new label, wrappers, &c. See that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Price \$1.50 per bottle. ROBT. D. HART, No. 437 Broadway, Gen. Agent for the U. States. May be had also of P. Burnett, New York, Chemical Hall, No. 35 Fifth Avenue; Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William; and at No 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn. The Agent received the following letter in recommendation of this valuable medicine: Mr. Robert D. Hart—When in New York, some three weeks since, I bought of you a bottle of Seguin's Acoustic Drops for the cure of Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found any benefit from its use I would inform you, and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Baltimore papers as an imposture. I have found benefit from the use of them, that I am bound to send for six bottles, which please send to care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them. My case is of ten years' standing, and I have suffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which is nearly removed. I subscribe myself, with pleasure, Your friend, A. CHESON.

### SEGUIN'S ACOUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUEIN, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to (not particularly in cases of) cold, has been a successful medium of cure in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the scientific to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c., and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medi-

cine will exert a happy influence, and the great relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetable and mineral ingredients, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from its use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief. DIRECTIONS.

First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil of orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning, and in the morning, water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

### TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830. This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguin intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed. W. M. BECKWITH, JR. Prebend of Westminster Abbey, London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguin having imparted to us the secret of his composition, known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold. Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D. THOS. DAVIE, M. D. J. ABERNETHY, M. D. WM. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

### To Dr. S. Seguin.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation



## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON!! TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!!

WE learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goodrich's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Drs. H. and W. speaks their genuine philanthropy. We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be fully appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of HIPPOCRATES.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came under his observation. One of the cures we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of the disease remained. Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be a "CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Drs. Watson and Hewitt, richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative!

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.  
Dr. Rowland I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and yet his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imparts the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.  
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orlando Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.  
Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover.

Yours, in haste,  
R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,  
March 14, 1838.  
Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully,  
JOHN E. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please order me with the Sanative, I will forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,  
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.  
Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use.

Yours, &c.  
SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by mail, and I will send the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date.

Yours, &c.  
ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.  
Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours respectfully,  
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.  
Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you. Respectfully,  
ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert Melherry had been wasting away in a rapid consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now as well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out of the daily city for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible.

Yours, &c.  
A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.  
The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect.

A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

Sole Agent for Claremont.  
Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.  
"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but her health is now as good as it has been since we married nearly ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself well.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.  
Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838."

From the Vermont Phoenix.

HEAR YE!  
THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboro, Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefited by using the Sanative.

(Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.)

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.  
Brattleboro, March 3, 1838.

(Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro.)

This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.  
Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

(Certificate from Saml. Cutting, Esq., of Guilford, Vt.)

I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING.  
Guilford, March 19, 1838.

The above Medicine is for sale by D. S. ROWLAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston, where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third dollars (\$2 50) per half ounce.

May 24, 1838.—21-1f

Tomato Medicine;  
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.  
Sold by Geo. W. Norton, Lexington, Ky.  
Dr. Robert Peter, " "  
Daniel Bradford, " "  
Grant & Wilson, " "  
Welsh & Lamm, Cincinnati " "  
J. D. Thomas, Leesburgh, " "  
A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling " "  
David A. Russell, Danville, " "  
T. S. Barkley & Co. Paris, " "  
Applications for Agencies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Western part of North Carolina and Virginia, may be made to  
WM. C. BELL, GENL. AGENT.  
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-1f

TO SHOEMAKERS.

200 SIDES first quality Spanish SOAL LEATHER.  
25 doz. PHOENIX CALFSKINS.  
1500 lbs. SHOE THREAD—assorted.  
25 doz. LAIN LING SKINS.  
The above goods were selected with great care, and are warranted equal if not superior to any stock in the city, and will be sold low by  
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.  
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-1f

A Runaway Loafer.

A FELLOW by the name of JOHN T. FELL, runaway from this place on Tuesday morning last, in debt to this Office Three Dollars and Fifty Cents for printing bills for a benefit given him by the Theatrical Company of Dayton, for whom he had occasionally sung a few comic songs. He is also indebted to the Exchange Hotel for his own, and the board of two cronies for whom he had become responsible; besides various other debts. Said FELL is a tailor by trade, limps very much, one leg being much shorter than the other, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a deal of brass. His only occupation is travelling through the country singing songs, defrauding printers and others. He is now in Cincinnati, and we caution our brethren of the press there, and every other place in my visit, to be on their guard, lest he should defraud them, which he will certainly do if he can. We also caution all respectable Theatres, boarding houses, and the public generally, to beware of him.

We request the Press throughout the Union to copy the above, and accept our thanks.

Herald Office, Dayton, Ohio, May 26, '38.

Southern Money WANTED.

\$15,000 MISSISSIPPI Money wanted;  
3,000 Tennessee Money wanted;  
5,000 Alabama do do.  
The highest price will be given for the above Bank Notes by  
DAVID A. SAYRE, Exchange Broker.  
Corner of Short and Mill Streets.  
May 31, 1838.—22-1f

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would respectfully call upon their friends, whose accounts are due, to come forward and discharge the same by cash, on or before the 1st July. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. CHEW & CO.  
Lexington, June 21, 1838.—26-1f

## GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE

FROM LEXINGTON TO MATSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MC CONATHY, Agent.  
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-1f

REMOVAL OF CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WAREHOUSE from Joseph's Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

THOMAS E. DIMICK.  
March 15, 1838.—11-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street, Corner of Main-Cross street, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & FOD.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL; with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying in Kentucky, to call on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received, &c.

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES,

MERCHANT TAILORS,  
Corner Main and Limestone streets

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS;  
SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.  
April 19, 1838.—16-1f

ROSIN THE BOW:

A Splendid Maltese Jack, 14 hand high, WILL Stand the present season at Westbrook, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July 15.

PETER BROOKS,

AN ALDERNEY BULL, (MILK BREED, WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm, at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,  
Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-1f

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by Sir John Bull; her dam a cross of Bakewell's Cobles, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.  
August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES  
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-1f

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender the services to the public in the practice of PRINCIPAL SURGERY and MEDICINE, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-1f

Prentiss's Pile Ointment.

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, as resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

## NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.  
J. McCauley.

THE undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.  
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE McCRACKEN'S)

Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD,

Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the Stone Cutting in his various branches, at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington and 5 east of Nicholasville, where he at all times has the following articles:—TOMBS and PILLS or MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate material, and for strength, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to retain its original color and appearance.

FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Tables, &c. CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain) PILL SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, PLINTHS, COLUMNS &c.

I will attend to putting up work any distance under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.  
Jessamine co., April 26, 1838.—17-3\*

Female Cordial of Health.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinal Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the soothing and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy so efficacious as this Cordial, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARBERS,

WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Bennett's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f

WOOL CARDING, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING and WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

May 3, 1838.—18-1f

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

## CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-1f

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.  
No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRITCHFIELD & INGRAM, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE and LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRITCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f

Mathematical Class FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., has commenced, with a select class of young ladies, a course of instruction in the higher branches of the Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, &c. &c. at the residence of Major Thomson, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Yandell, Poplar row.

Hours of instruction from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—For English Branches, \$10 per quarter, payable in advance.

Latin, \$5 per quarter.

Greek, 5 do do.

May 24, 1838.—21-1f

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRA